RESTING-PLACE OF CONFEDERATES

Rendboards Crambling Away and the Graves Obliterated.

"TO THE SURRENDER GROUNDS.

The McLean House Packed and Ready for Removal.

RECORDING HISTORICAL TABLETS

Where 9,000 of Lee's Followers Last Stacked Their Arms.

LOCATION OF THE APPLE-TREE

Under Which General Lee Rested While Awaiting a Flag of Truce.

LEE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

He Bade Them Good-By, and Told The to Be as True Citizens as They Were Loyal Soldiers

APPOMATTOX COUNTHOUSE, May 25 .- (Special.) - A sight-seer desiring to visit the surrender grounds and other points of historic interest at Appomattox Courthouse would alight from the cars at Courthouse Station, on the Norfolk and Western railroad. This was in 1865 a mere rallway station on what was then known as the Southside railroad, and was the point at which General Grant landed troops on April 8 and 9, 1855, to head off General Lee, who was retreating in the direction of Lynchburg via the Lynchburg and Richmond stage route, which runs about three fourths of a mile north of this place.

This little village is now the seat of the county, It has a large, new, and handsome court-house, and many beautiful private residences, some six stores, two ho tels, and is quite a nice place.

ROUTE TO THE OLD COURTHOUSE. The traveller would take a road leading northeast, and after proceeding about half a mile he would see at the first road crossing an iron sign-board fastened to neatly-painted post some eight feet high with a hand or index raised and the inscription: "To Old Appomattox Courtse." He would experience no difficulty in finding his way, as he would see at each road crossing an iron sentinel point world-renowned point of interest. Pro-ceeding on his journey down the old stage road one mile and a half from the singe road one mile and a nail from the new court-house, and about the same distance from the old, he will find some fifty yards from the main road on the right hand side under a large spreading white oak, an iron tablet 3x2 1-2 feet in size, fastened to an iron post about feet high, with the following inscription "On this spot were established the head nuarters of Lieutenant-General U. 8. Grant on the afternoon of April 9, 1895." The land upon which this tablet is erected was then the property of Mr. John Sears but now belongs to a syndicate in Wash-Ington, known as the Appomattox Land ington, known as the sur-company. This company owns the sur-render grounds, and indeed, nearly all the land from old Appomatiox Courthouse to the new Courthouse, and a few lots there.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY. The point of interest is the Confederate pemetery, which is situated in full view of and upon a hill overlooking the old court-house. About half an acre of land is enclosed by a substantial plank fence which is in a good state of preservation There are plain plank boards erected a the heads of the nineteen graves. I the month of May, 1865, the few ladie living at eld Appomattox Courthouse and vicinity met and organized the Ladies' Memorial Association of Appomattox. They had the remains of the nineteen heroes who had sacrificed their lives upon their country's altar, taken up from the various points at which they had fallen in the battle and removed to this MEAD-BOARDS CRUMBLING AWAY.

They in their poverty at that time plank boards at their heads, but they wished to show their affection and re-spect to those who had so magnanimously yielded their lives in their defence. On May 2d of each year for a number of years they met and with loving hand and sorrowful hearts decorated with beau-tiful flowers and lovely wreaths the last resting-place of those nineteen gallant heroes, most of them unknown, yet whose ishes were as dear and sacred as the nearest of kin. This annual decoration was kept up for a number of years, but by and by the leading spirits in this movement had either moved away from the community or gone to their eternal home, until finally it was discontinued, and now many of those wooden tablets have fallen, and unless something is soon done to perpetuate it, there will be nothing left to mark the spot where lies the remains of those gallant heroes. It would be a fitting tribute to their memory if the matter could be erected to their memory; or rather a larg marble shaft, with suitable inscriptio bu it to mark this spot.

THE HISTORIC SPOT. Reaching the village of Appomattox the surrender. It was then the pro Wilmer McLean, and it is quit narkable that this house was owned the same man who owned the farm on which the first battle of Manassas was fought, and who refugeed to this place. After the war he sold it to Mr. H. Ragiand, once a prominent mer-ant of Richmond, who married an Ap-mattox Lady and who merchandised ere for a number of years. He died a years ago, and his widow sold lew years ago, and his widow sold it to a gentleman from Buffal., N. Y., who transferred it to a syndicate from Washington known as the Surrender-House and Museum Company. They had the house taken down in 1826, preparatory to moving it to Washington, D. C., to be re-erected there for exhibition, &c. For some reason this has never been lone, and it still remains at the chillenge. and it still remains at the old ace packed ready for removal, with a lard to watch over to keep off depre-ducts and relic-hunters. THE OLD COURT-HOUSE SITE.

A little further on is the spot where

Restroyed by fire in 1822."

The conri-house with all the records was destroyed by fire February 1, 1821. It has always been a mystery how the fourt-house caught fire. The Clerk went fome to dinner, leaving no one there, and was gone hot over an hour. On his return the house was on fire, and so far from that nothing of importance could be haved, entailing a loss, in a pecuniary lense, more disastrous to the people than par with all its ravages, and I fear it will be years before the people will entirely raily. But again to the subject.

MORE TABLETS.

MORE TABLETS.

A little further on, beyond the county lait, is an iron sim-board, upon a neatly-painted post, upon which in plain raised lotters are the words: "To the surrender-grounds." A few feet from this is a Lablet, flust like those I have described, with this inscription upon it:

"Near this agoit was established the feft flank of the First Division of the First Di

ARMS WERE STACKED were stacked, it was then open land, unenclosed, but now enclosed, and has upon it an apple crehard with trees some inches inches in diameter. The writer of the letter was one of the 2,000 that stacked his arms at this point, and he can well remember his humiliating feeling on April II, 1865, when the Union army on each side of the road for half a fille or more, with banners flying, and as we poor "rebs," as we were then called, marched between these lines with guas reversed, our flags that so often had floated victoriously to the breess forever furied, and with deep chagrin and mortification upon each countenance, we marched forward to this spot to stack our arms, never again to be taken up. What we then regarded as a great misfortune we now look upon as a blessing.

THE LAST STOT.

Between these two points is the resi-

Between these two points is the residence of Mr. George T. Peers, then and now the County Clerk. In his back-yard was fired the last shot from the artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, and the spot is marked by an iron tablet showing this fact. A little further on is another iron sign-board showing where the outposts of the Union army stood on that memorable morning. A little further op, some twenty yards to the left of the road, I found another tablet, bearing this inscription:

bearing this inscription:
"On this spot Lieutena: t-General U. S.
Grant and Geheral R. E. Lee met on
the morning of April 10, 1886." the morning of April 10, 1865."

Proceeding some 200 yards further down under the brow of the hill, I came to another sign-board, showing where the Confederate outposts were. Along this line of battle on the ever memorable morning of April 9, 1865, atood the 8,000 gallant heroes, undaunted, and ready at the call of their, beloved Lee to march forward to yietory or to death. Again, forward to victory or to death. Again, proceeding, I soon crossed the Appo-mattox river, which is here but a small stream, not larger than a creek.

THE FAMOUS APPLE-TREE. THE FAMOUS APPLE-TREE.
Proceeding about 210 yards, I find some yards to the left of the road this tablet:
"Near this spot stood the apple-free General R. E. Lee rested under while awaiting the return of a flag of truce sent by him to General U. S. Grant on the morning of April 9, 1865."

Again, proceeding on our journey some quarter of a mile I find to the right of the road under a poplar, which was then

he road under a poplar, which was then more sapling, but now a tree some urteen inches in diameter, another tablet, bearing this inscription:
"This tablet marks the spot upon which General R. E. Lee, Confederate States army, stood while reading his farewell order to the Army of Northern Virginia

order to the Army of Northern Virginia on April 10, 1865."

The writer was within ten feet of Gene-ral Lee on that memorable occasion. He can well remember as he and others eapled him coming down the road on that noted war-horse. "Traveller." As soon as they saw him they commenced to gather around him and followed him along the road, shouting at the top of their voices. He rode along with hat in hand, as was his custom whenever saluted by his sol

LEE'S FAREWELL. No soldier, even the humblest in the ranks, ever met General Lee upon the road at any time that did not have his salutation returned by the General raisable for this occasion General ing his hat. On this occasion Genera ering thicker and thicker around him near this point he left the main roa and rote out a short distance. By thi time the men had gathered around him so thick that he could proceed no farther. With tear-bedimmed eyes they cried out to their old commander: "Speech! speech! speech!" As soon as they had quieted down he told them in a few plain words that he had no heart to speak. He then told them of the terms of the surrender, read to them his far well orders, bade them go to their homes and be as true and good citizens as they had been loyal soldiers. He then hid them goodby, never more to be seen by most of them until the resurrection morn. Not far from this spet, say some one hundred and fifty. spot. Eay some one hundred and fifty yards, is another tablet showing the spot where General Lee had his headquarters. I have given a brief description of a few historic points of interest

HORRORS IN HOMES, Let us now turn our thoughts in an other direction. While these memorable scenes were being enacted here, let us for a few moments look into the homes of those living near. How was it there? Words cannot fitly describe the agony of the people living in the vicinity of Appomattox Courthouse then, nor the fe mean deeds perpetrated by stragglefrom the Federal army and detested horde of camp followers worse than vanhorde of camp followers worse than van-dais of the North. When this writer reached his home on the Saturday fol-lowing the surrender, having been de-tained up to that date to get his parole, he found his father and mother, younger brothers, and sisters living on bolled peas, with not a particle of bread for the three days preceding; with not a cooking utensil of any kind, except one kettle, in which they bolled the peas; not a knife or fork, plate or dish, or piece of earthen-ware of any description; all carried off or broken up; horses stolen, sheep shot broken up; horses stolen, sheep shot down in the field and left there. No one can now rightly estimate the horrors and

privations of those days. But soon these terrible men, worse than heathens, left, and the peo-ple commenced again, as it were, the battle of life. With a few broken-down mules left by the army they set to work, and under a smiling Providence the end of 1865 found the people in a great degree ralled from the ills of war. With fine seasons for a few years and good prices for tobacco, they soon reached an era of prosperity scarcely ever seen in the palmiest days of anic-belium times. Many portions of the county are now in a more prosperous condition than ever before. Where once stood broom-sedge and old-pine fields are now erected beautiful resipine fields are now erected beautiful residences, with orchard-grass, clover, etc. The people are just at this time passing through a trying ordeal. The burning of the court-house and destruction of the wills, deeds, etc., has greatly encumbered them, coming, as it did, in a general financial pressure, but they cannot be downed by adversity, and with renewed determination as era of prosperity is in store for them never equalled in the past.

LEARNED IN FROG LORE! A Nebraska Man Who Makes Good Money

Natsing Batrachians for Market. A great many people are familiar with

nethods of raising successful crops on farms that are under cultivation, but few possess knowledge of profitable investments in crops raised under water. Nat. Wetzel, of Kansas City, is an authority on the latter. He is interested in several extensive frog farms in Misssouri. "The most successful frog farm is a natural lake," said Mr. Wetzel to a renatural lake." said Mr. Wetzel to a reporter for the Omaha Bee. "The great trouble with frog raisers is their desire to make the lakes too picturesque. A plain, every-day body of water, without improvements, is the best. I have our frog farm of affeca acres in Missouri. It was originally stocked with 1,500 frogs for breeding purposes, and the results were most gratifying. Progs should be 4 years old for breeding. Put fhem in the farm in the spring, and you will find a crop of young frogs in the fall. The frogs of the first crop are not ready for the market until they are 1 year old. These frogs are caught and their legs sold as an epicurean delicacy at prices ranging from 6 cents to \$1.50 per dozen.

sold as an epicurean delicacy at prices ranging from 6 cents to \$1.50 per dozen.

"The increase in the demand for frog legs has made farming of this kind popular and profitable. There are many ways to catch the frogs for the market. Some spear them, and others use target-rifes with success, but the best method is to bait books with a piece of red flannel. Progs are fond of red, and grab it wherever they see it.

"Frogs are fond of red, and grab it wherever they see it.

"Frogs have more sagacity than they are credited with possessing. I firmly believe that they have a language, and it would be a good thea for Professor Garner to devote his attention to the articulative powers of the American frog instead of wasting his energies on the African mankey. They certainly have signals or cries of warning when danger is near, as I have fully tested. Frogs, like ducks, will become accustomed to being fed, and line up on the edge of the lake when farmers make a practice of feeding them curnmeat. There are several flourishing frog farms within the corporate limits of Kansas City."

The Law in Virginia on the Subject

Trespess.

Letter a Presbyterian-Statute and Nautical Miles-Etc.

CLEVELAND AND O'FERBALL

TOANO, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you kindly answer the followin in the Dispatch, and oblige: Is it a trespass for one person to cros the lands of another, after having bee forbidden to do so by the owner, and i so what is the penalty or fine for said

Yes, it is a trespass to enter on the ground of another without lawful authority, and such damages as are en-(though it be only to tread down the grase), may be recovered by one who, or whose tenant, is in occupancy of the land. If the trespasses are persistently continued, the jury may allow exemplary damages, or "smart money," in addition to actual damages. There is no specific fine or penalty fixed by law for a trespans.

President of France.
RICHMOND, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch Will you be kind enough to give me the name of the present President of L. C. H. Marie Francois Sadi Carnot.

The Capital Square. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please let me know how many acres of ground are inside of the Capitol Square READER OF DISPATCH.

There are between eleven and twelve, ncluding the grounds of the Executive Mansion. The Interwoven Gospels.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you please state the Greek name for the Interwoven Gospeis? M. L. The Greek name for the Interwoven Gospels, in current theological language, s "the Synoptics"-namely, Matthew, Mark, and Luke.

John Preston, Treasurer. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you please inform me in what year John Preston was elected Treasurer of Virginia; how long he served, and who was his successor? I would be further obliged if you can tell me the date of his birth and death. We haven't the information asked, but perhaps some one of our readers can

Washington Monument.
To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Please publish the day and year when the Washington statue was hauled through the city to the Capitol Square. Also the day and year of the unveiling. Many persons have got the two things mixed.

supply us with it.

The statue was unveiled February 22. 1858, but it arrived here some months before that day. We haven't at hand the date when it was hauled from the dock to the Capitol Square.

Coin Matching. RICHMOND, VA., May 23, 1894. To the Editor of the Dispatch: A approaches B and says: "I will match you for cigars," at the same time throw-ing down his coin, covered by his hand.

accepts, taking a coin from his ocket, and throwing it down, also covernaving matched it, wins, Which is right

A is right. He wins. Washington Street-Car Power-Houses. PEDROS, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please answer the following question Where are the power-houses of the different street-car lines in Washington,

The cable roads in Washington have two power-houses one on the block bounded by C and D and Thirteen-anda-half and Fourteenth streets; the other near the river at the foot of Seventh street. The power-house of the one trolley line in the city is located in the suburba

Their Church Relationships

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Would you kindly answer in your Query column whether Grover Cleveland is a Catholle or not; also, what is C. T. O'Ferrall, Governor of Virginia?

READER.

President Cleveland is not a member of any church, but belongs to the Presbyterian community. He is the son of a Presbyterian minister, and comes of an old stock of Presbyterians. Those who know him well say that few persons are more familiar with the "Westmin ster Confession" and the "Shorter Catechism" than Mr. Cleveland.

Governor C. T. O'Ferrail is a Presby terian, and is a regular attendant at the Second Presbyterian church, Richmond of which Rev. Dr. Hoge is pastor.

Men and Women's Hair. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Can you tell me why men are oftener bald than women? The question is taken from Steel's Physiology, SUBSCRIBER.

Men are careless in regard to their hair, women very careful in their attention to it. The subcutaneous part in the scalp is greater in women than in men, and, therefore, the hair bulbs are better nourished. Wearing too warm and tight hats is a common cause of baldness in men, free circulation of air being indespensable for the preservation of the health of the hair. Intellectual effort of a prolonged nature has a tendency to produce baldness. The confinement to estricted diot with absence of vegetable food is a prime cause. This was the case with the soldiers in the Confederate States army when many lost their hair.

Elegibility to Congress. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Can a citizen of the State of Virginia live in one congressional district and run for Congress in another? A. B. C. In reconstruction days the Dispatch advocated the election of General Williams to the United States Senate, and the Whig advocated the election of Horace Greeley to the same place. There is nothing in the United States Constitution, we think, which prohibits the people of any district in Virginia to elect to the House of Representatives a man residing anywhere in the State. But the State law provides for districting the State

and for electing representatives in the district in which they reside. Our own the qualifications of representatives and is therefore unconstitutional. The law, however, is as we have stated it, and will no doubt continue to be enforced in Virginia.

Obstinate Supervisors. ROCKY MOUNT, VA. to the Editor of the Dispatch:

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Please answer the following:
If the supervisors of a county refuse
to make a levy for the payment of the
salaries usually allowed the County Clerk,
Sheriff, and Commonwealth a Attorney,
have these officers a remedy to make
them make the allowance, and if so what
is the remedy?

JUNTACE

Section 206 of the Code of Virginia provides as follows: "The county county vides as follows: "The county courts (concurrently with the circuit courts shall have jurisdiction of write of

from or appertaining to the action of the Board of Supervisors of the counties for which the said courts are respectively

5. We never heard of any Mexicans in

Section 2216 expressly confers the same jurisdiction on the circuit courts. So it would seem clear that wherever the Board of Supervisors refuses to make levies for malaries or allowances provided by law to be paid by the counties, the board may be compelled to do so by a writ of mandamus sued out before the Circuit or County Court of the county.

The Former of Presbyterian Stock; the Land and Nautical Miles. Will you please inform the many read-ers of your paper the difference between a nautical mile and a land mile? If any, what is the difference in length?

The ordinary or statute mile is equa

to 8 furlongs 139 perches or poles-1,769

yards-5,280 feet. The geographical or nautical mile is variously defined as (1) the mean length of a minute of latitude-6.082.66 feet; (2) the length of a minute of the meridian corresponding to the radius of curvature of the particular latitude, varying from 6,045.95 feet at the equator to 6,107.85 feet at the poles; and (3) the length of a minute of longitude on the equator-6,087.15 feet. To remove all uncertainty the United States Coast Survey has adopted the value of the nautical mile as equal to one sixtieth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth. This value gives one nautical

graphic Office. Desertion and Divorce.
M'FARLANDS, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Please answer in the Dispatch the fol-

mile-6,050.27 feet, which is very nearly

the value of the Admiralty knot (6,080

feet) adopted by the British Hydro-

lowing:
1. How long a time must clapse mable a person in Virginia to get a orce on the ground of desertion?
2. Does the refusal of a married woman to accompany her husband from another State to this the being engaged in business here) constitute desertion?

1. A divorce from bed and board may be decreed for abandonment or descritor Code of Virginia (1887), section 2258. A divorce from the bond of matrimony

nay be decreed "where either party wilfully deserts or abandons the other for five years" to the party abandoned. Sec tion 2257, Code of Virginia. 2. This would depend very much upon

circumstances. It is the duty of the wife to accompany the husband wherever his business takes him; and it would be in cumbent upon her to show cause for her refusal. If she wilfully refused to accompany him, and he was able and willing to provide for her maintenance n the State to which he removed, such refusal would constitute desertion in the meaning of the statute.

The Seventeen-Year Locusts. KEYSVILLE, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch;

As you are deemed a criterion on all subjects, will you kindly answer in the Query column the following: Our section is overrun with what is called the 17-Why is It they come only once in 13 years?
2. What becomes of them during the 17

years?
3. Do they go through any other state as another worm or bug; if so, what?

4. Is this the locust that the Bible speaks of people eating? Yours, REGULAR CORRESPONDENT,

1. The periodical cicada, or 17-year ocust (clcada septendecim) appears only ocust (cicada septendecim) appears only Please publish in the Dispatch the fish once in 17 years, for the reason that its laws for the Shenandoah and its tribularval life occupies this period.

2. During the 17-year interval the inect lives underground, feeding upon the roots of plants, in the so-called larval out the situation,

condition. In this condition it is a whitehind legs, and large and strong front 2. This question is answered by No. 2. Assembly. It is as follows: 4. This is not the locust mentioned in the Bible as having been eaten by east-

ern peoples. That locust was one of the o-called "grasshoppers." Bulletin No. 8, of the Division of Entomology, of the United States Agricultural Department, gives in full the facts concerning the life history of this insect. This bulletin is, unfortunately, out of print, but, we learn from Assistant-Sec retary C. W. Dabney that a new edition will be published before the close of the

A Series of War Questions.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: You will greatly oblige me by answer ng the following questions:

1. How many men did Maryland contribute to the Confederate States army, and how many to the United States army? Please state the same regarding Ken-tucky, Missouri, and West Virginia, also

2. Did the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio. Confederate service?
3. Were there any Indians in the ser-

vice, who were scattered through various ommands credited to other Southern States."-C. C. Jones, Confederate States army.

ments and one legion of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and seventeen regiments and one legion of infantry."-W. F. Fox.

army 79,025 men, and to the Confederate army nine regiments of cavalry and eleven regiments of infantry, estimated at about 25,000 men. Missouri furnished the Union army 109,-

101 men, and about 30,000 men to the Confederate army. West Virginia furnished to the United States army 22,668 men and to the Conrederate army-not known.

Tennessee furnished \$1,092 men to the

United States army, and about 100,000 to the Confederate army.
2. Neither Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, nor any other northern free State, ever had any regular organized body of troops in the Confederate army. All the men from the free States, scattered through

the Confederate army, are estimated altogether at 19,000.

3. There were in the Confederate army a regiment of Cherokee Indiana, mounted rifles; one of Choctaw and Chickasaw together at 19,000. combined together, also mounted rifles; one regiment of Charokee infantry; one regiment of Creek infantry; one regiment

of Seminole infantry.

4. No organized body of negroes was ever in the Confederate army, though these was a movement to organize magro companies about the slose of the year-

the Confederate army.

6. The present Fifth Maryland Regiwas on neither side. It was organment was on neither side. It was organized after the war by Herbert and a lot of Maryland Confederate soldiers and always has been Confederate in sentiment. Its present field and staff were Confederate soldiers. 7. We think not.

Percy Greg's Poem. WILLIAMSBURG, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please give in your Query column
Percy Greg's poem, "The Ninth of April,"
and if I am asking too much, please
state where I can get one, and oblige,
Very truly,

We append the poem: THE NINTH OF APRIL, 1865.

It is a nation's death cry; yes, the agong is passed— The stoutest race that ever fought to-day hath fought its last.

Aye! start and shudder-well thou mayst-well veil thy weeping eyes-England, may God\* forgive thy part-man cannot but despise! Aye, shudder at that cry that speaks

the South's supreme despair— Thou that couldst saved and savedst notthat wouldst yet did not dare;
Thou that hadst might to aid the right,
and heart to brook the wrong;
Weak words of comfort for the weakstrong hand to help the strong. That land, the garden of thy wealth, one

haggard waste appears— The ashes of her sunny homes are slaked in patriot tears—
in patriot tears—
Tears for the siain who died in vain for freedom on the field—
Tears, tears of bitter anguish still for those who live to yield.

funeral knell—
His soldiers' cheers rang in his ears as
Stonewall Jackson fell—
Onward o'er gailant Ashby's grave swept
war's successful tide—
war's successful tide— And southern hopes were living yet when Polk and Morgan died.

The cannon of his country peal'd Stuart's

But he, the leader on whose word those captains loved to wait—
The noblest, bravest, best of all, hath
found a harder fate;
Unscath'd by shot and steel he pass'd o'er many a desperate field—
Oh! God, that he hath liv'd so long and only liv'd to yield! Along the war-worn, wasted ranks that

lov'd him to the last,
With sadden'd face and weary pace the
vanquish'd chieftain pass'd—
Their own hard lot the men forgot, they
felt what his must be—
What thoughts in that dark hour must
wring the heart of General Lee.

The manly cheek with tears was wetthe manly cheek with tears was wetter the stately head was bow'd.

As breaking from their shatter'd ranks around his steed they crow'd:

"I did my best for you'—'twas all those trembling lips could say—

Ah! happy those whom death hath spared the anguish of to-day.

Weep on, Virginia! weep these lives given to thy cause in vain—
The sons who live to wear once more
the Union's galling chain— The homes whose light is quench'd for aye—the graves without a stone—
The folded flag—the broken sword—the hope forever flown.

Yet raise thy head, fair land, thy dead dled bravely for the Rightdied bravely for the Right—
The folded flag is stainless still—the
broken sword is bright;
No blot is on thy record found—no
Treason soils thy fame!— Weep thou thy dead-with cover'd head we mourn our England's shame

Dorset Hall, Merton, Surry, 1865 Laws as to Fishing.

PERCY GREG.

HARRISONBURG, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please publish in the Dispatch the fish

We know of but one act in relation to the protection of fish in the Shenandoah river and its tributaries, which passed during the late session of the General

An Act for the Protection of Fish in the Shenandoah River and its Tributaries, approved March 4, 1892.

(Approved March 2, 1894.)

It enacted by the General Assembly inclinia, That it shall be unlawful for air, person to catch, destroy, or take any fish of any description, by any method or means, in or from the Shenandoah river or its tributaries between the 1st day of April and the 15th day of May of each year.

ear.
2. It shall be unlawful to use fish-berries

this act.
4. Dip-nets and stir-nets may be use taking and catching fish other that

Confederate service?

3. Were there any Indians in the service of the Confederacy?

4. Were there any negroes who bore arms for the Confederacy?

5. Were the Mexicans in the Confederacy loyal to it?

6. I heard a dispute about the present Fifth Regiment, which I wish you would answer—one man saying that the present regiment was, during the war, a Union body of men used to guard Confederate prisoners, and another man saying that the present regiment was in the Confederate service, and had now its Confederate service, and had now its Confederate service, and had now its Confederate States army, or Fifth Maryland, United States army? If so which?

7. Was any northern senator or congressman ever impeached for sympathy with the South?

5. Fish-pots may be used for the purpose of catching or taking fish other than bass in the Shenandoah river and its tributaries to the same and its tributaries to do suffer the period; Provided the dam is left open on one side not less than thirty feet from the bank at low-water mark; and in case of a dam or other obstruction, where fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to construct such fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to construct such fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to construct such fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to construct such fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to construct such fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to construct such fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to construct such fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to construct such fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to construct such fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to construct such fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to construct such fish-ladders are required by law, if the party whose duty it is to c

passage, Acts of a general nature on the subject of fishing are as follows:

An act for the Protection of Fish in the State of Virginia. "Maryland had two battalions of infantry, two battalions of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery in the Confederate army."—Bradley T. Johnson, Maryland furnished to the Union armies 50,315 men. "There was one organized regiment of Marylanders in the Confederate States army, while in the United States army there were four regiment."

(Approved February 21, 1894.)

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it shall not be law-by of the states, lime or glant-powder, dynamite, or any explosive substance, for the destruction of fish in any of the waters in this State.

2. Any person violating this act shall, on chviction thereof, be fined \$30 for each offence, one half to be paid to the informer, and shall be imprisoned in jail until the fine is paid, but not exceeding thirty days. (Approved February 21, 1894.)

and the one is paid, but not exceeding thirty days.

3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act be, and are hereby, repealed.

4. This act shall be in force from its passess. An act to Amend and Re-enact Section 208 of the Code of Virginia, in Relation to Unlawful Fishing, etc. (Approved March 5, 1891.)

(Approved March 5, 1891.)

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That Section 2008 of the Code of Virginia be amended and respected so as to read as follows:

Section 2008. Unlawful fishing.—It shall be unlawful—
First. When unlawful to catch trout.—
To kill or capture mountain trout by any process whatsoever in any of the waters of this State between the fifteenth day of September and the first day of April of each year, or at any any time except of each year, or at any any time except

or injure or molest any fich east fish therein.

2 This act shall be in force from its



Carrie Orene King

## Save the Children By Purifying Their Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pur Blood, Cures Scrofula, Etc. "My experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla has been very effective. My little girl, five years old, had for four years a bad skin disease. arms and limbs would break out in a mass of sores, discharging yellow matter. She woll scratch the eruptions as though it gave relief and tear open the sores.

Two Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla caused the eruptions to heal at and the scabs pealed off, after which the ski-became soft and smooth. As a family medicine

Sarsaparilla CURES we believe Hood's Sarsaparilla !

I recommend it." W. L. KING, Bluff Dale, Te. Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND Makes People Weil. 

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\$10 Worth of Furniture for \$1 cash and 50c. a week. \$20 Worth of Furniture

for \$1 cash and 75c, a week. \$30 Worth of Furniture for \$1 cash and \$1 a week. Look us over and convince yourself that our

prices are the l A complete li HoLD GOODS. HASKELL & HATTON. General Home Furnishers, 429 east Broad street.

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[ap 6-F,Su&Tu] DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. VIRGINIA NAVIGATION

COMPANY'S JAMES-RIVER

LINE to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point,
Newport News, Claremont, and Jamesriver landings, and connecting at Old
Point and Norfolk for Washington, Baltimore, and the North.

STEAMER POCAHONTAS LEAVES
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND
FRIDAY AT 120 A. M.
Electric-care direct to wharf, Fare only
\$1.50 and \$1.00 to Norfolk, Portsmouth,
Old Point, and Newport News. Music
by a Grand Orchestrion.
Freight received daily for above-tamed
places and all points in Eastern Virginia
and North Carolina.

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Freight Received Carolina (British Received Carolina)

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General Offices: Planters' Bank Pullding.

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OLD DOMINION STRAMSHIP COMPANY. TRI-WERKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK.
Steamers leave Richmond THRSDAY, WEDNES DAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M. Manifest closed one hour before sailing time.

Steamers leave New York Manifest closed one hour before sailing time.

Steamers leave New York from Pier 26, North River, for Richmond every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATUR-DAY at 3 P. M., arriving in Richmond MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNINGS.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed, Cabin fare to New York (including meals and berth) via James-river Foute Round-trip tickets, limited to thirty days after date of base 14 00 Steerage fare, without subsistence 600 Steerage fare, without subsistence 500 Cabin fare via Chesapeake and Chio rallway and Richmond and Peteraburg railroad (tickets limited to four days) Round-trip tickets (limited to thirty days) Tickets can be obtained at Richmond and Tickets can be obtained at Richmond of Tickets can be obtained at Richmond of Tickets can be obtained at Richmond and Reterations of the control of the con

Round-trip tiexets (minted to thirty days)
Tickets can be obtained at Richmond Transfer Companys, 991 east Main street;
Chesapeake and Ohio and Richmond and Petersburg depots, and at the companys office, 1391 Main street, and wharf, Rocketts. York.

Freight received daily until 5 P. M.
Passengers leaving Richmond on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS,
THURDAYS, and SATURDAYS by the
Chesapeake and Ohlo railway (via Newport News at 3 P. M., and by the Richmond and Petersburg Railway Company
(same days) at 3 A. M., will make connection at Norfolk with steamer leaving
those days.

hose days.

GEO. W. ALLEN & CO., Agents,
No. 1301 Main street,
ap 24 and company's wharf, Rocketts. DHILADELPHIA, RICH-MOND, AND NORFOLK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Appointed sailing days: Every TUES-DAY and FRIDAY at I P. M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M.
Freight for Tuesday's and Friday's steamers received till sailing hour; for Sunday's steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday. Freight received daily until 5 P. M.
Fare, 85.00.
For further information apply 10

General Southern Agent; the Bookers.

RAILROAD LINES.

Loave. Arrive.
Richmond. Potersburg.
9:00 A.M. 9:31 A.M. The
9:05 A.M. 9:50 A.M. The
9:05 P.M. 8:35 P.M. Are
9:00 P.M. 5:36 P.M. Are
9:00 P.M. 7:36 P.M. Pass
9:11:55 P.M. 22:36 A.M. Pass
9:11:55 P.M. 22:36 A.M. Are Richmond & Danville Railread Co. SAMUEL SPENCER, F. W. HUIDE-KOPER, AND REUBEN FOSTER, RECEIVERS. RICHMOND & DANVILLE and NORTH CARO-LINA DIVISIONS.

IN EFFECT MAY 13, 1894.

YORK-RIVER LINE, VIA WEST POINT,

THE FAVORITE ROUTE NORTH.

LEAVE RICHMOND.

TRAIN No. 10, 3:10 P. M.

AND

Springs.

BROAD-STREET STATION.

AND POTOMAC RAILROAD
Schedule commencing MAY 13, 1894.
Eastern standard time:
7:35 A. M. Leaves Byrd-Street Station

TRAINS NORTHWAR CONDENSED SCHEDULE. Arrive. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA., TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, Ca.,

12:50 A. M., SOUTHERN EXPRESS, daily
for Danville, Greensboro,
Winston-Salem, Connects at
Danville with the Washington
and Southwestern Vestibuled
Limited, carrying sleepers to
Asheville and Hot Springs,
Columbia, Augusta, Savannah,
Jacksonville, and Tampa, Atianta, Birmingham, Memphis,
Shreveport, New Orleans, and
Memphis, Connections made
at Memphis and New Orleans
for all points in Texas and
California.

Daily. STOPPING PLA Nos. 32, 45, 46, and 5 No. 403 stops on signal atter, Reams, Stony Creek, neld, No. 134 stops on stony Creek, Jarrats, a 23, 34, and 78 stop on a ter. Drewry's, Central ter. Drewry's, Central ter. Drewry's, Central ter. Drewry's, Central ter. for all points in Texas and California.
Sleepers Richmond, Va., to Danville and Greensboro'.
FAST MAIL, daily, for Atlanta, Augusta, and points South. Connects at Moseley with Farmville and Powhatan railroad; at Keysville for Clarksville, Oxford, Henderson, and Durham, and at Greensboro' for Durham, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem. Carries Sleepers Danville to Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Atlanta. Parlor-Car Atlanta to Birmingham.

NEW LINE TO ATLANT Leaving Richmond at and arriving at Weldon at Atlanta at 4.00 l. Through sleepers-li-

chmond \*5:00 A M chmond \*5:20 P M orfolk... \*7:30 A M orfolk... \*4:35 P M The trains leaving and Norfolk at 4 1 TRAINS ABRIVE AT RICHMOND: From Atlanta and Augusta. From Amelia Courthouse, (Arriving at Manchester.)

TRAIN No. 16, 4:45 P. M.
BALTIMORE LIMITED, daily except
Sunday, for West Point, connecting with
York-river steamers for Baltimore, a which point connections are made with
rail lines for Washington, Philadelphia, SCHEDULE IN EFFICE

TRAIN No. 10, 3:10 P. M.

LOCAL EXPRESS, daily except Sunday. Stops at all stations. At Lester Manor connects with stage for Walkerton; also, at West Point with York-river steamers for Baltimore.

Steamers leave Baltimore at 5 P. M. daily except Sunday.

Trains from West Point arrive at Richmond at 9:05 A. M. 10:40 A. M., and 8:20 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

TRAIN No. 44, 7:06 A. M. Peters'bg (Union Weldon ...... 11 25 Henderson ..... D 12 30 Ar. Durham ......... Ar. Raleigh ......

TRAIN No. 44, 7:00 A. M.

LOCAL MIXED, daily except Sunday, leaves Twenty-third street for West Point and intermediate points.

Ticket-office at station, foot of Virginia street. Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 9 P. M. to 12:59 A. M.

City ticket-office-901 east Main street. SOL. HAAS,
Traflo Manager. General Pass Agt.
W. H. GREEN, General Manager.
J. S. B. THOMPSON, Superintendent.
JOHN M. BEALL, Travelling Passenger Agent, 329 east Main street, Richmond, Va.

ap 24 Southern Pines ... Hamiet .... Wadesboro' .... Ar. Charlotte ...

CHESAPEAKE OHIO RAILWAY D-Dinner, B-Breakf. EFFECTIVE MAY 13, 1894.
TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, BROADSTREET STATION.

> NG. 27, Vestioned Lamiest Steepers Richmond to neets directly at Atlanta A. R. for Chattanooga. all points West. Connect W. P. R. for Mobile New Orleans and all policies of the connect o Clifton Forge. Connects at Gordonsville for Washington, at Virginia Midland Junction for Lynchburg, at Basic for Hayerstown, and at Staunton for Winchester. ARRIVE RICHMO

prings. Meals served prings. Meals served No. 7, Local Train, except Sunday, follows No. 1 from Charlottesville to Gosheh. Local train, except Sunday, Accommodation for Charlottesville. T. J. ANDE

Accommodation for Charlottesville,
Daily, for Cincinnati, with
Pullman to Hinton, and Gordonsville to Cincinnati and
Louisville Meals served on
Dining-Cars, Connects at Covington, Va., for Virginia Hot
Springs. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY LEAVE RICHMOND, BYRL STATION

TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET
STATION.

9:00 A. M. Daily, with Palace-Car for
Lynchburg, Lexington, Va.,
and Clifton Forge. Connects,
at Bremo, except Sunday,
for Rosney: at Lynchburg,
daily, for the Southwest, and
(except Sunday) at Bessemer
for Craig City.

5:00 P. M. Except Sunday, Local accommodation for Gladstone, Va. noke, Bluefleid Kenova, Colum cago, Pullman Roanoke to Col TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND, change; also, Bristol, Knexvi ga, and intern Pullman Sleepe Chattanooga

TRAINS ARIIVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.
8:45 A. M. Except Sunday from Gladnooga Limited Sleepers Roanok and New Orlean attached. Also, and Pocahopta Rocky Mount s Winston-Salem 6:00 P. M. Daily, from Lynchburg, Lexington, Va., and Clifton Porge.

JOHN D. POTTS.

Division Passenger Agent.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG

General Passens General office, Roanoke, Va. THIS IS A CUT OF THE CELS

p POTOMAC RAILROAD.

commencing MAY 13, 1894.

tandard time:
Leaves Byrd-Street Station
daily (except Sunday). Stops
at Elba and local stations,
Arrives at Washington at 12:01
P. M.; Baltimore, 1:37 P. M.;
Philadelphia, 3:47 P. M.; New
York, 6:20 P. M.
Leaves Byrd-Street Station
daily. Stops at Elba Ashland,
Doswell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke, and Widewater.
Arrives at Washington at 3:40
P. M.; Baltimore at 5:24 P. M.;
Philadelphia, 7:49 P. M.; New
York, 10:28 P. M. Aiso, connects at Washington with
the Congressional Hmited (all
Pullman passor-cars at nd
Pennsylvania railroad diningcar), leaving at 4 P. M. daily,
arriving at Baltimore, 4:54 P.
M., and New York 3:08 P. M.
Leaves Byrd-Street Station
daily. Sleeping-cars Richmond to New York and Washington to Philadelphia, Stops
at telba, Ashland, Doswell,
Milford, Fredericksburg,
Brooke, and Widewater, Stops
at other stations on Sundays,
Arrives at Washington at 11:10
P. M.; Baltimore, 12:28 A. M.;
Philadelphia, 3:45 A. M.; New
York, 6:53 A. M.
Arrives at Byrd-Street Station
daily, Sleeper from New York
Stops at Widewater, Brooke,
Fredericksburg, Milford, Doswell, Ashland, and Elba, Btops
at other stations on Sundays,
Leaves Washington at 4:30 A.
Arrives at Byrd-Street Station
daily, except Bunday, Stops

Assets, :::: \$650,00

Of Insurance Company, OF RICHMOND.

terms and conditions Insures against Fire & Lightnins

SUNDAY, JANUAR

3:40 A. M. Daily, with Parlor-Car for Nor-folk, Portsmouth, Old Point, Newport News, and local sta-No. 27, "Vestibuled Limi tions.
Daily, with Fullman for local stations, Newbort News, Old Point, Norfolk, and Ports-Local train, except Sunday, for

MARRIVE RICHMO

No. 134, "Atlanta Special"

No. 134, "Atlanta Special"

Limited Train, 11:55 A. M., de Monday, steepers to Cincinnati and St. Louis

Liouis. Stops only at important stations. Connects at Covington for Virginia Hot Springs. Meals served on Dining-Cars.

No. 1, Local Training Market Richmon Transfer Corp.

Special Training Cars.

No. 1, Local Training Cars.

9:00 A. M. Dally-Richmond VESTIBULE 1 rive Norfolk 11.25 / only at Petersour and Suffolk tickets not accept sage on this train.

9:05 A. M. Dally, "THE CHYPESS," for Lync Bluefald.

BROAD-STREET STATION.

8:20 A. M. Daily from Cincinnati.

11:35 A. M. Daily from Norfolk and Old
Point.
Louisville.

6:55 P. M. Daily, from Norfolk and Old
Point.

8:00 P. M. Except Sunday, from Clifton
Forge. Chattanooga Chattanooga 520 P. M. Dally, for Norfo and intermediate rive Norfolk \$50 11:55 P. M. Dally, for Rome Pulaski, and 18

Winston-Selem I
PULLMAN PALACE SI
tween RICHMOND and L
ready for occupancy at 9
Pullman Sleeper Petersburg t
Trains arrive Richmond
burg and the West daily 8:2
7:09 P. M. From Norfold at
11:05 A. M., and Vestibuled
P. M.

R. W. COUL



. . ORGANIZEO 1832. . . TESTED FOR SIXTY YEARS.

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This old Virginia institution issues a shoft and comprehensive Policy, free of pety restriction, and liberal in its

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ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS. Agencies in Every Town and County

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RAILROAD LINES.

ROAD TIME TABLE Commencing SUNDAY, May at 12:01 A. M., trains on the

TLANTIC COAST LINE

RICHMOND AND PETERSBUR

run as follows: TRAINS SOUTHWALD

THE ONLY ALL-RAU, LI and Atlanua. Faring and Atlanua Faring Lanta to Birmingham.
LOCAL, daily, except Sunday, for Amelia Courthouse and intermediate points.
Daily, except Sunday, carrying passenger coach to Amelia Courthouse. Stops at all sta-

SEABOARD AIR-LINE